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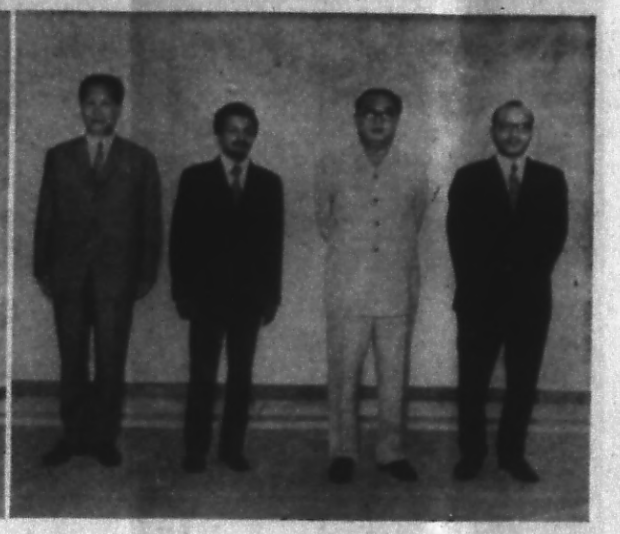
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands with the General Secretary of the Mauritanian Presidential Palace

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders and the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people; and a message to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, replying to their message sent on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Communist Party of Colombia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on August 6 the delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia on a visit to our country.

Present there were head of the delegation Comrade Juan Viana, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia; and members of the delegation Comrade Teodocio Barela, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Permanent Representative to the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism," and Comrade Jose Arigala, Member of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

General Secretary of Mauritanian Presidential Palace

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 6 Mohamed Ali Sheril, General Secretary of the Mauritanian Presidential Palace, on a visit to our country.

Chon Myong Su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

Also present was Mohamed Ould Sidiali, Mauritanian Ambassador to the DPRK.

The respected and belpved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Australian Journalist

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 5 Wilfred Burchett, Australian writer and journalist, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong Nam, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation and dined with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Korean Trading Corporations and Korean Press Corps from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, received on August 4 the delegation of Korean trading corporations in Japan on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious socialist fatherland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Gi Jong, chief of a section of the economic department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Kim Sok Jin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation and posed for a photograph with them.

On the same day, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, received Korean press corps which came to the homeland from Japan to cover the north-south Red Cross talks.

Present on the occasion were Pak Chun Il, deputy head, and members, of the Korean press corps from Japan.

Also present was Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Political Committee Member, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with the press corps members and had a photograph taken with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, arranged on August 4 a luncheon in honour of the delegation of Korean trading corporations and the Korean press corps from Japan.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Unreserved Support to Five-Point Programme for National Reunification Set Forth by President KIM IL SUNG

The five-point programme for national reunification newly clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic June 23 speech is obtaining full support from the leaders of many countries of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, received a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 28 and extended deep thanks to the leader for his message. He said:

We highly appreciate the efforts of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has risen for the proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea. The DPRK has joined a number of international organizations and established diplomatic relations with many countries.

Stressing that world public opinion is supporting the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country in a peaceful way, he expressed the belief that many successes would be made in their struggle for national reunification.

He emphasized that he would render every possible support to the cause of the Korean comrades.

After receiving the personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 27, Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, showed deep interest in his message and stressed that the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban people would extend every possible support to the struggle of the Korean people.

Pointing out that the Workers' Party of Korea would always enjoy the support of Cuba, he asked the head of our delegation to convey to Comrade Kim Il Sung the fraternal greetings of the Cuban people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, received a personal letter of the leader on August 9 and said:

The Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria express as ever full support to and solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We fully support the programme for the peaceful reunification of the country newly set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The stand of the Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria is invariable, he stressed.

Having received a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of late, Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, had this to say:

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party reaffirms that the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea are entirely correct and supports them.

We believe that your initiative will obtain support not only from the Korean people but also from the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world and the peoples of these countries.

He emphasized again that in the future, too, he would render active support to the struggle of our people for national reunification by every possible means and noted:

We will struggle against the two-Koreas plot of the imperialists and endeavour to hold in check the international imperialists who try to perpetuate the split of Korea on the international arena. We recognized and will recognize that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the legitimate government of Korea. We are ready to fight, together with all socialist countries, to see that the Korean question will be brought to the UN General Assembly this year and the representative of the DPRK will take the floor. At the UN General Assembly we will struggle to frustrate by concerted efforts the plot for the entry of two Koreas into the UN.

On July 30, Vudic Svetislab, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in our country, called on Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and said:

Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia authorized me to convey to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his full support to the five-point programme of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23.

Informed of the five-point programme for national reunification clarified in the historic June 23 speech of the leader, Idi Amin, President of the Republic of Uganda, said in July 16:

I welcome and fully support the five-point programme for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

The proposal for collaboration between the north and the south put forward by President Kim Il Sung is very important.

I am very glad to hear that the Korean people are waging a vehement struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania, who had received the personal letter of the leader on July 26, said:

Our government and people unconditionally support the five-point programme for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

This stems from our invariable stand based on our firm faith in the justness of the struggle of the Korean people and our true friendship with them.

We consider that the proposals advanced by President Kim Il Sung are the most reasonable, realistic and logic ones for accelerating the reunification of Korea.

As in the past, we will render unqualified support to the struggle of the Korean people for realizing these fair proposals. The support of our people to the Korean people will remain unchanged.

We will continue to give positive support to the just cause of national reunification of the Korean people who enjoy the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion, he expressed the firm conviction that the five-point programme set forth by President Kim Il Sung would surely be realized and the Korean people's cause of national reunification be certainly accomplished.

Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, who received the personal message of the leader on August 1, expressed deep thanks to the leader for his letter, and stressed:

I think the five-point programme newly advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in connection with your struggle for national reunification is the most reasonable and just one.

Our stand toward the struggle for the reunification of your country is invariable and we will continue to support you actively.

We'll support your country at the UN and in all other places.

I want to convey my warm greetings to His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the leader of your country.

I sincerely wish him good health and happiness for the cause of struggle of the Korean people.

In conclusion he wished the friendly Korean people greater successes in their just struggle.

Immortal Classical Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Foreign Countries

Immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continue to come off the press in many countries of the world.

According to reports, recently his immortal classical work "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" was published in Norwegian by the "New Dag" publishing house in Norway and the Danish version of his New Year Address (1973) put out by the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association in pamphlet form.

Immortal classical works of the leader were published in Spanish editions in Chile. The "S.S." publishing house brought out "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work" and "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front."

The "Siros" publishing house of France put out in French the "Theory on the Building of the Socialist Economy," a selection from the immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Included in the selection are his immortal classical works, "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture".

The leader's immortal classical work "How to Develop State Industry and How to Manage the Enterprises?" was brought out in Panjabi by the Punjab book centre of India and in Burmese by the "Mitamo" publishing house of Burma, both in pamphlet form.

The selection and pamphlets have the reverentially-placed portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Workers Greet 25th Birthday of DPRK with Great Political Enthusiasm and Brilliant Labour Feats

Our working people are greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding (September 9) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, with great political enthusiasm and brilliant labour feats.

On the founding anniversary of the Republic, all the working people are devoting themselves to a dynamic struggle for increased production with a burning determination to win a decisive victory in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan. Many factories and enterprises have achieved such an innovatory success as fulfilling ahead of schedule their yearly targets set much higher than last year. Besides, individual workers, workteams, workshops, factories and enterprises have brought about signal innovations. They have already finished their tasks for the Six-Year Plan or topped the production level envisaged for the end of the plan.

At the Chonchon Matchmaking Factory the workers and technicians, uplifting the banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have steadily mechanized and automated production processes and thereby succeeded in outstripping in mid-August the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The ranks of annual target hitters are daily expanding. Many fulfilled the yearly assignments far ahead of the set time.

The plan for this year was carried out as of August 15 by the Sunchon Colliery, Kapsan Colliery, Panmun Mine, Tanchon Lime Factory and other enterprises in mining industry, by the Chollima Kapsan Flax Factory, Chollima Sariwon Disabled Soldiers Sewing Machine Thread Factory, Sariwon Clothing Factory, Kaesong Clothing Factory and other light industry factories and by a number of freight depots.

With the aim to finish their yearly ore production plan before the birthday of the Republic, the Red workers of the Panmun Mine pushed tunnelling ahead of other work and unfolded an energetic movement for technical innovation. They introduced above 20 effective technical innovation proposals in production, with the result that their monthly plans were overfulfilled by 50 per cent or more, their labour becoming easier.

The collieries in South Pyongan Province are producing everyday 1.3 times more coal than the average results of the first half of the year. The daily output of chemical fertilizers at the fertilizer factories in the Hamhung district is 1.2 times that in the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of the Chollima Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill produced in July nearly twice as much silk yarn as the monthly average of last year. In August the output is surpassing the level of the previous month.

The raging flame of innovation enkindled among our working people is a manifestation of their intense loyalty to add luster to the honour of our Republic founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Determined to render such devoted service, our working people are making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance to increase the political and economic might of the Republic.

Great Wisdom of Leadership, Immortal Achievements

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung vigorously pushes revolution and construction forward by believing in and mustering the strength of the people. He, always with the working people, shares the sweets and bitters of life with them. True, there is not a town or farm village, factory or enterprise, school or cultural and educational institution, even a lumberjacks' quarter in the remote mountain area or a lone fishing village, which has not been honoured with his visit.

Regardless of snowstorm or driving rain he takes trips for on-the-spot guidance out of a single desire to make our country prosperous and provide our people with a happy life. Such trip he has made ever since liberation of the country extends over a distance of 600,000 kilometres.

The course of his leadership is permeated with his boundless trust in them, coupled with his warm affection. It is under this leadership that wonders have been wrought and renovations brought about, thereby converting our country, once a backward colonial semi-feudal one, into a strong socialist industrial state.

Here is a story of on-the-spot guidance he gave at the Kangson Steel Plant 20 years ago.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Kangson Steel Plant a little past noon on August 3, 1953, a week after termination of the Korean war. It was a sultry day.

Ten thousand bombs of the U.S. imperialist aggressors had reduced everything in the plant to ruins. Only bomb craters were to be found. The surroundings presented a picture of smashed beehives.

He dropped in at the steel mill first and inspected the destroyed electric furnace No. 2 with a one-ton dud stuck before it. Then he walked to the place where the electric furnaces Nos. 3 and 4 had stood, only to see a thick growth of weeds. The destruction was devastating. From there he went to the blooming mill where the heating furnace, cranes and hydraulic accumulator lay in piles of scrap iron, and then moved on to the blister steel mill razed to the ground.

After inspecting the destroyed mills, he said in an emphatic tone to the cadres and workers accompanying him that the Yankee devils had caused utter destruction and they declared that the Korean people would "not be able to stand on their feet again for 100 years." He then urged them to demonstrate once again their strength to the Yankees and asked them if they could rehabilitate their plant. They unanimously answered, "Yes".

When he proceeded to the spot where the office building of the plant had stood, one of its leading functionaries said to him that he was sorry to offer him no place for rest because not an office room was left intact. Running an affectionate eyes over the man who looked embarrassed, the leader told him not to bother and stepped toward a shady spot under the poplar tree near the office building.

Saying that it was a nice spot for getting rid of sweat, he invited everybody to sit there and join in a discussion, and seated himself on a broken wall unceremoniously. The workers sat in a ring around him.

He first touched upon the objective of his visit. Till yesterday, he said, he had been working on the report to be presented to the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee at which the problem of postwar reconstruction was to be discussed and today he came here to inspect their plant and other major factories before the meeting.

Explaining the situation created in our country after the ceasefire and the tasks of peacetime construction confronting them, he briefed the basic direction for the postwar reconstruction as follows:

In developing the national economy we are to define the basic direction on the basis of a careful analysis of the experience accumulated in the war, the historical conditions for the economic development of our country and our present situation. As you know, it will be hardly possible to reconstruct generally all branches of the national economy which were completely destroyed, at one and the same time. Therefore, our plan is to start with laying the basis for future industrialization. So, we are going to give priority to the reconstruction and expansion of heavy industry. From this it follows that we must concentrate our strength on steel industry before anything else.

He said that the Kangson Steel Plant which is located in geographically advantageous spot and of great political significance should be the first to be rehabilitated, and asked the functionaries of the plant to give him a brief explanation on their plan for reconstruction.

One day in July, a few days earlier than the day of ceasefire, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, summoned the functionaries of the plant and assigned to them the task of rapidly rehabilitating the steel plant, already convinced of victory in the war.

They were however quite at a loss what to begin with and how, because the destruction caused to the plant was so severe.

They said that they were planning to rebuild first the blooming and blister steel mills to use steel ingot on hand. Having heard their plan, the leader said that it would be a good idea to rebuild them by that order of priority but the main thing was the electric furnace. And he told them that they had better rebuild the electric furnace at an early date, then followed by the reconstruction of the blooming and blister steel mills. The steel plant should not be restored to their original state but should be rebuilt and expanded into a more modern factory, he added.

Then the leader pointed out in the convincing words that the reconstruction work of the factory would have to be carried out with their own efforts, Korea's own equipment, materials and technology, not with backward technology but with advanced one.

The leader always believes in the strength of the workers. That is why he boldly proposed them to rebuild the steel plant into a more modern metallurgical centre with their own efforts by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance without a slightest vacillation in face of the appalling destruction.

His words stirred up the hearts of workers of Kangson who were fully resolved to show their wholehearted loyalty to him.

That day the leader attentively listened to all matters brought up by the functionaries of the plant with regard to its reconstruction projects and took measures to settle them all. He then emphasized that what should be done before the reconstruction of the factory was to build the workers' dwellings.

The fatherly leader always looks after the workers' life with the gentle affection of a father, saying that people are the precious of all in the world. At the moment they heard his words full of warm affection, the workers were all moved to tears.

The leader continued his conversation with the workers for a long while till the scorching sun was setting in the west. He left the steel plant after warmly shaking hands with them, telling them over and over again that the Party Central Committee put trust in them and that they should try as hard as they could to rebuild the steel plant with their own efforts.

The workers of the steel plant found a way out in the leader's teaching and drew conviction of victory and courage from it. Firmly determined to live up to his deep trust and expectation with loyalty, they braced themselves up for the task of rebuilding their factory.

On the second day following his visit to the steel plant the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Pyongyang.

At the meeting the leader advanced the basic line for the postwar economic construction:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture."

It was a reasonable line, formulated with proper consideration for the logical demand of our economic development and the actual potentials, and it was a unique line no one had ever followed anywhere before.

Upholding the teachings given by the leader during his on-the-spot guidance as well as his line for economic construction, the workers of Kangson launched a titanic labour campaign. The whole plant changed into a sparkling construction site.

As a result, the electric furnace produced the first molten iron within 40 days after they started the reconstruction work, and blooming and blister steel mills were commissioned within less than a year. And they fulfilled the assignments of the Three-Year Plan (1954-56) eight months earlier than scheduled by dashing forward in the same spirit as they had displayed right after the ceasefire.

In accordance with great, unique line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture, we buckled down to the task of reconstruction. The Kangson Steel Plant sprang up on the ruins. The whole Korea started rising to its feet again. Korea raced ahead at the speed of Chollima. In this course an independent national industry was built and Korea was turned into a powerful socialist industrial country.

Kangson always stood in the van of this gigantic onward movement and made one leaping development after another.

Ever since the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited first the Kangson Steel Plant, bypassing his home village Mangyongdae right after Korea's liberation, he has given it on-the-spot guidance on 32 occasions and showed the incessant concern for the workers.

Under his care the Kangson Steel Plant, which could turn out only semi-finished goods before liberation, was expanded into a large modern factory, now mass-producing a great variety of second-stage metal processing goods. The 6,000-ton power press installed in it processes large-size steel material. The plant produces in only four days as many industrial goods as were turned out in the whole year of 1948 when the DPRK was founded. Last year the steel output of the plant was 37 times that in 1948, blister steel 53 times, rolled steel 51 times.

Now the workers of the plant are keeping up vigorous campaign to introduce automation in the whole processes of its production so as to turn out steel material in greater quantities, under the uplifted banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the Kangson Steel Plant

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegrams and Letters from Political Parties, Social Organizations and Progressive Personages of Various Countries

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism for driving its aggressor troops from south Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams and letters from political parties, social organizations, fighting organizations, friendship organizations, study groups of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and progressive personages of various countries.

The letter sent from the attendants of a mass rally held in Damascus, Syria, wrote:

"Thanks to the heroic struggle of the great Korean people and valiant People's Army under your wise leadership the U.S. imperialists who launched aggression against the DPRK on June 25, 1950 suffered an ignominious defeat.

"The friendly Korean people gave a crushing blow to the U.S. imperialists who boasted of their 'strongest' in the world in the great Fatherland Liberation War and won victory.

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, are still pushing forward war preparations in south Korea, which is a challenge to the entire Korean people in the north and the south and to world public opinion showing deep concern over the tense situation created in the Korean peninsula."

The letter continued:

"You have put forward a new policy designed to tide over the obtaining situation in your historic speech made in Pyongyang on June 23, 1973.

"We Arab people attending the meeting held at the hall of the General Federation of Trade Unions express full support to your five-point programme for national reunification.

"Especially we support your people in their struggle to materialize the following points: First, to make foreign troops withdraw from south Korea; Second, to stop the introduction of weapons and military equipments into south Korea and the reinforcement of armies; Third, to dissolve 'UNCURK'; Fourth, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south; Fifth, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields; Sixth, to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life in the north and the south; Seventh, to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the name of a single country."

The telegram sent from Ba Alasanne, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association, wrote:

"Support for and sympathy of the world people with the Korean people in their efforts for national reunification are growing as days go by and the Korean people enjoying such support are winning one victory after another in their struggle.

"This is an eloquent testimony to the absolute correctness of the line for national reunification and the foreign policy, formulated by Your Excellency President, brilliant leader."

The telegrams and letters also came from: N. Hebeisha, Acting Secretary of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Angil Emil Monjo, Vice-Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Nations; Mohammed Aish, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq; crew of Somalian ship "Golden Rose" lying in our harbor Chongjin; Christian Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association; "Study Group of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung", of the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine in Iraq and many others.

They unanimously extended active support to the Korean people in their just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country, strongly demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

In conclusion, the telegrams and letters expressed their best wishes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will enjoy good health and a long life for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, world peace and the emancipation of mankind.

Representatives of Youth and Students to Berlin Festival Strongly Demand Withdrawal of U S Troops and Dissolution of "UNCURK"

A get-together was held between the delegation of youth and students of our country and the representatives of youth and students from the countries which participated in the Korean war and the member nations of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" during the 10th World Youth and Students Festival, according to a report from Berlin.

At the meeting the representatives of youth and students from the countries which participated in the Korean war made public a joint statement and the representatives of youth and students of the member nations of the "UNCURK" adopted a joint letter to the governments of their countries.

Pointing out that the U.S. troops under the name of the "UN forces" are engaged in criminal acts, still staying in south Korea, and some of the participants are keeping their military personnel though they are symbolic ones, the joint statement stressed: This is the basic factor creating a permanent danger of war in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification.

The joint statement said:

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people for reunifying their divided country and no one has the right to interfere in it.

Today when the north and the south of Korea are holding a dialogue to solve the question of national reunification in a peaceful way without a fight between them, there is no reason for foreign troops to stay on in south Korea.

Today the majority of countries in the world are striving to take the road of independence, freeing themselves from the domination and subjugation by foreign countries.

We are convinced that the time has come when the governments of our countries should act in conformity with the trend of the times and atone for the crime they committed in the past against the Korean people.

We representatives of youth and students who treasure peace and justice and human dignity resolutely demand the prompt withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. troops who carry the signboard of "UN forces" and the military personnel of participants in the Korean war.

We consider that the governments of our countries should make the United Nations adopt measures to take the helmets of "UN forces" off the U.S. troops staying in south Korea, withdraw them and dissolve the "UNCURK" in order to renounce for good the wrong stand they took toward the Korean question.

We representatives of youth and students solemnly state that we will stand firm on the side of the Korean people, youth and students for forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and will wage an active struggle in support of their just cause.

The statement was signed by the representatives of the delegations of youth and students from the United States, Britain, Luxemburg, Belgium, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Turkey, New Zealand, Greece, France, Colombia and South Africa.

The joint letter said:

The "UNCURK" is a tool illegally cooked up under the coercion of the United States for its aggression on Korea.

We strongly demand our governments not to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and obstruct its independent and peaceful reunification, continuously remaining in the "UNCURK," and hold that they should withdraw without delay from this commission or ignore its work to make it be dissolved by itself or should have it dissolved by a decision of the United Nations.

This is the only way to erase the blot left by our countries in the past by acting against the interests of the Korean people, to provide more favourable conditions for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The governments of Chile and Pakistan have already taken the courageous and just act of seceding from the "UNCURK".

We consider that our governments should also follow this example and act in accord with the trend of the present times when all the peoples of the world are forging ahead along the road of independence, freeing themselves from the domination and oppression of all descriptions by imperialism.

We hope our governments will show the peoples of our countries and the world people that they are independent and dignified governments subservient to no one by taking the decisive step of withdrawing from the "UNCURK".

The joint letter was signed by the heads of the delegations of youth and students of Turkey, Australia and Netherlands.

* * *

A meeting was held between the delegation of our youth and students and representatives of U.S. youth and students during the 10th World Youth and Students Festival, according to a report from Berlin.

At the meeting the representatives of U.S. youth and students adopted a letter of protest.

The letter of protest said:

We do not want a tragic situation created in Korea owing to the illegal policy of the U.S. government and hope that it will renounce its unwarranted policy towards Korea.

The root cause of the national calamities imposed upon the Korean people lies in the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and the U.S. government's policy towards Korea. We express our surging indignation at this.

As you know well the north-south joint statement clarifying the principle of reunifying Korea independently and peacefully free from outside interference was made public thanks to the consistent efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This statement was announced last year and the dialogue is now going on between north and south Korea.

After the announcement of the statement the progress of dialogue was impeded by the unreasonable interference of the U.S. government.

We cannot understand why our country obstructs the dialogue overtly and covertly by increasing military "aid" to south Korea and eggs the south Korean authorities onto the military confrontation with the DPRK.

Our country's policy has cast a gloom over the dialogue and strained again the Korean situation which had been relaxed.

To tide over this difficulty and accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the new five-point programme of national reunification on June 23.

As you know well, the trend of our times to peace may be held in check by the U.S. government's policy towards Korea.

The continued aggression and interference of the U.S. against Korea will only result in evoking the hatred of the Korean people and the world people and landing the U.S. in an irretrievable predicament.

Not to suffer again such shame as in Viet Nam, the United States must remove the obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea by changing its policy, withdrawing its troops from south Korea and taking a measure to dissolve the "UNCURK".

If our government takes such measures and stops interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people, the danger of war in Korea will be removed and the Korean people will achieve the peaceful reunification of their country.

We firmly believe that this accords with the interests of the Korean people, the U.S. people and world peace.

Original Way of Socialist Economic Construction in Our Country

Socialist economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks before the Party and state of the working class.

Communists make revolution in order to bring freedom and liberation to the people and provide them with a happy life.

Only when socialist economic construction is carried out successfully is it possible to attain the high level of development of the productive forces commensurate with socialist society, systematically improve the people's material and cultural standards and firmly secure the political independence and sovereignty of the country.

In his speech made at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly at the close of last year, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed and generalized practical experiences gained in our country and codified the theory of socialist economic construction.

The struggle of our people for socialist economic construction went through three stages, that is, the stage of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the stage of laying the basis of industrialization and the stage of completing industrialization.

At every stage of socialist economic construction the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth correct lines and policies suited to the specific conditions of our country and energetically led our people's struggle to carry them through.

Basic Line of Socialist Economic Construction

The most important question in socialist economic construction is to correctly define the basic line of economic construction so as to keep well-balanced relations between heavy and light industries, between industry and agriculture and between accumulation and consumption and ensure a high rate of extended reproduction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture. This was the only correct way of solving the above-mentioned question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Over the whole period of socialist economic construction our Party has consistently adhered to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., pp. 13-14.)

The basic line of socialist economic construction laid down by the leader correctly indicates the orientation, the order of priority and the main link in economic construction. It is a strategic line of economic construction to be invariably maintained over the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

This line constitutes a great programme of economic construction, for it clearly shows those countries, which have not passed through the normal stage of capitalist development, the way for attaining national prosperity and speeding up the building of socialism and communism successfully by their own efforts.

The validity of this line lies in the fact that it reflects most correctly the requirements of the law of our economic development and its actual possibilities.

It was not only indispensable for extended reproduction but also urgent for our postwar economic development to ensure preferential growth of heavy industry, the basis for the development of the national economy.

Without preferentially developing heavy industry it was impossible to rehabilitate and develop the ravaged national economy and lay the foundation of an independent national economy.

It, however, did not mean that the development of light industry and agriculture might be delayed. We had to shore up light industry and agriculture as soon as possible in order to stabilize and improve the livelihood of the people who had been impoverished during the war.

Simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture was also necessary for building an in-

(Continued on Page 4)

The 25th birthday of the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—falls on September 9. Marking this day our people proudly retrospect the history of our independent national economy developed under the banner of the DPRK.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had already worked out the great plan for the building of an independent national economy during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, concentrated on building a sovereign and independent state, rich and prosperous, in the liberated fatherland since the first days of building a new country.

Already convinced of victory even in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the leader made preparations for the postwar reconstruction. And as soon as the period of postwar reconstruction was over, he set forth the line of industrialization and indicated the ways and means for its realization and intelligently led people to the struggle for its thorough implementation.

Our country had a deformed industry left over by the Japanese imperialists, and even this industry was severely destroyed during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). But thanks to the wise leadership of the leader and the heroic and devoted struggle of our people in their work, a powerful, independent modern industry has been built in our country as we see today.

Our industry has developed at a very fast tempo.

In 1960, the value of total industrial output increased by 535 per cent as compared with 1949, the year after the birth of the DPRK, and in 1970 the figure grew 3.3 times over 1960. In 12 days, our industry now makes as many industrial products as were turned out in the year 1944 prior to liberation.

Above all, heavy industry, centering on engineering industry, has made phenomenal progress and turned into a fully-equipped one, and its strength has increased considerably.

With powerful assistance from heavy industry, epochal headway has also been made in the development of light industry.

Because we have built the independent modern industry, our country has been provided with the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and is able to fully meet by its own products the demands of economic construction, meet its own defence needs and provide the people with a full range of industrial products. Economic and technical backwardness, the vestiges of the old society, has been finally abolished and our country has become a powerful socialist industrial state.

Now throughout the country a vigorous campaign is going on to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our people are rising in a new great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, while successfully fulfilling the tasks of the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, and the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Modern, Solid Base of Engineering Industry

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a modern, solid base of engineering industry was built in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The greatest success achieved in the growth of heavy industry was precisely the establishment of our own machine-building industry, the basis for the development of our national economy and technological progress."

Following the establishment of the base of engineering industry Comrade Kim Il Sung set out in clear terms the proper direction to be followed in each period of the revolutionary development. Then he personally visited machine factories to guide their work.

He pointed to the clear way ahead, how to install machines and equipment, how to produce machines of new type, and even went into the problem of producing small parts, thus rousing the militant machine builders to the struggle for a new victory.

He instilled the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into the minds of the workers and led them to smash conservatism, passivism and mystification about technology, boldly think and boldly act so as to solve the difficult and complicated problems arising in the development of engineering industry with their own efforts and their own technique.

Thanks to his well-advised guidance and the devoted labour efforts of our machine builders immeasurably loyal to him our engineering industry developed at the speed of Chollima.

Before liberation our engineering industry remained very backward.

The share of this industry in industrial output was no more than 1.6 per cent in 1944, and it was mainly for processing parts, at that. We could not even produce a simple farm implement properly.

But now massive large machines are pouring out at large-, medium-, and small-scale machine factories.

This is the result of the establishment of a powerful engineering industry under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in a brief span of time.

The machine production increased 569 times in 1971 over 1946. The annual production of machine tools toppled the mark of 30,000.

Our engineering industry has now grown into a modern, independent industry with a multilateral production structure.

A well-balanced development was made in all its branches—production of mining and building machines, and transport, electrical, textile and farm machines, machine tools, etc.

With the establishment of a solid base for large machine production, we are able to manufacture by our own efforts and technique such large machines and equipment as 6,000-ton power presses, 25-ton trucks, 75-h.p. tractors, large excavators, 100,000 kva transformers, large boilers and medium-size machines.

Rapid progress has been made in our electronics and automation industries.

Highly efficient precision machines and automation equipment of new type are now manufactured, too.

Special-purpose machines, automated or semi-automated machine tools, large-size and efficient single-purpose machine tools such as 10-metre turning lathe, 12-metre planer, optically-controlled jig boring machine are turned out in great quantities.

Our engineering industry has changed fundamentally. It can now produce not only separate units of machines but also complete sets for setting up modern factories. Under the Seven-Year Plan, we produced aggregate plants for more than 100 modern factories, including power stations and metallurgical and chemical plants.

Our engineering industry is developing in reliance on our own technique, materials and funds. Our country has a big army of engineering technicians as well as firm raw material bases needed for mass production of machines and equipment.

A mighty engineering industry was built and its material and technical basis became solid, with the result that this industry came to play a decisive role in industrial production, satisfying the domestic demand for machines and equipment by its own productive power. Our country which could only produce semi-finished goods is now in a position to export machine tools and other kinds of machines.

The proportion of engineering industry in the total industrial output reached 31.4 per cent in 1967.

The establishment of a powerful engineering industry represents the greatest victory which our people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung won in their efforts to build an independent heavy industry and accomplish socialist industrialization by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full.

It has made great contribution to stepping up the technical revolution as a whole, developing industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy and to consolidating the impregnable all-people defence system still more.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the task of developing the engineering industry to a greater extent in the Six-Year Plan period.

During this period big efforts will be exerted continuously to develop this industry. It is expected that the output of machine tools will increase 2.6 times, generators 5 times, excavators 3.2 times, and automobiles 2.4 times. And larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for our gigantic nature-transforming projects and for the various sectors of the national economy will be turned out.

The workers and technicians in the domain of engineering industry are effecting continuous renovation and making uninterrupted advance for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan to mark the 25th anniversary of the DPRK with greater success.

Kim Su Yon

The steel makers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant score miraculous successes in their daily production

Part of the automation line for processing engine heads of tractor "Pungnyon" (At the Kumsong Tractor Plant)

KOREA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPS ON AN OVERALL SCALE

The chemical industrial workers of Hamhung, an industrial city situated in the eastern coastal area of the country, are effecting a great upsurge in production.

The workers of the February 8 Vinalon Factory, one of our *Juche*-based chemical industrial bases, have now chalked up a new high in the vinalon production since its commissioning, forging ahead under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They have raised the vinalon output 2.3 times as against that at the outset of the year through a vigorous technical innovation movement.

The workers of the Pongung Chemical Factory have increased the production of vinyl chloride and carbide 1.5 times and are speeding up at the final stage the expansion project for electric hearth, kiln and reaction and electrolytic cell, and the workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory have scored signal successes in fertilizer production.

With the successful implementation of the original line of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on founding and developing the *Juche*-based, modernly equipped and diversified chemical industry relying on the home raw material resources, our chemical industry has now reached a high level of development.

Our chemical industry has grown into an independent and modern chemical industry with the inorganic and organic chemical industries which produce large quantities of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and medicines and chemical fibres, synthetic resin and synthetic rubber and other chemical goods by use of home raw materials.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan the chemical industrial workers of our country built plants for synthesizing ammonia through antiracite gasification in Hungnam and Aoji and a superphosphate plant and urea fertilizer plant in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, and expanded the production capacity of the existing fertilizer factories. They produced 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizers in 1970. With the building of the weed killers plant and other plants producing agricultural chemicals there has been laid a firm basis for more dynamically pushing ahead the chemicalization of agriculture.

During this period the tyre production branch was newly opened and the first stage construction of a giant oil refinery which will open a new prospect in the development of our chemical industry started on a full scale.

The June 22 Chemical Fibre Mill with a production capacity of 10,000 tons of staple fibre was newly built and the expansion projects of the February 8 Vinalon Factory and the Pongung Vinyl Chloride Factory were undertaken with success. As a result, the production of chemical fibres was 2.4 times in 1969 above the 1960 figure and the production of synthetic resin grew 40 times in the same period.

The number of medium and small chemical factories increased more than 3 times in the period between 1960 and 1969. These medium and small chemical factories, produce hundreds of kinds of chemical goods including dyestuffs, paints and adhesives urgently needed for increasing the varieties of consumer goods and raising their qualities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, opening a new prospect for the chemical industry:

"Relying on the existing foundations of the chemical industry, we must continue to develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and to establish new branches in order to diversify our chemical industry."

Under the far-reaching plan of the leader the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will continue to rise during the Six-Year Plan period. The output of chemical fertilizers will reach 2.8-3 million tons in 1976.

The production capacity of the existing chemical fibre mills and synthetic resin plants will be expanded to further augment the production of vinalon and other chemical fibres and synthetic resin.

The efforts of the state will be directed to the founding of a new big scale petroleum chemical industrial base to build the production bases of anilon, tetoron and polyethylene. The production of chemical fibres will grow 1.9 times and that of synthetic resin 3 times during the Six-Year Plan period.

The demand for rubber will be met at home and the existing caustic soda and carbonic soda plants be expanded.

Under this perspective plan the chemical industrial workers of our country are now speeding up the construction of the Sungri Chemical Plant now under way and building new, large-scale chemical industrial bases including a plant for analyzing petroleum by heat, high pressure-polyethylene plant and anilon synthetic plant and energetically pushing ahead the construction or expansion of fertilizer factories, chemical fibre mills, paper-making mills and pharmaceutical factories.

With the expansion and consolidation of chemical industrial bases this year will witness a growth of output—1.6 times in chemical fibres, 1.7 times in vinyl chloride, 2.7 times in plastic materials, 1.3 times in chemical fertilizers and 1.8 times in agricultural chemicals. The output of chemical products will swell as a whole.

The chemical industry of our country is making an overall development under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chang Ik Chol

Demands for Consumer Goods Met with Home-made Products

Some time ago I visited the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

The light industry pavilion of the exhibition gives us clear information of the development of our light industry.

Hung on a wall of the entrance to the pavilion is a big diagram. It shows that our light industry is developing by leaps and bounds. In 1969 the output of fabrics went up 208 times, foodstuffs 31 times and daily necessities 636 times as compared with 1944, the year before liberation.

Before the diagram, the guide reverentially quoted the following words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, **"Our Party's policy in the production of consumer goods for the people is to develop small- and medium-scale local industry alongside large-scale central industry."** Then she said that, with the correct implementation of the unique policy set forth by the leader, marked progress has been made in the development of light industry.

Under the wise guidance of the leader, she added with pride, our country has formed all sectors of light industry production including the textile industry with an annual capacity of more than 400 million metres of fabrics, food processing industry and daily necessities industry, and set up reliable bases for the production of consumer goods which can fully meet our working people's demands for those goods ranging from draperies to products for cultural use.

When I entered a show room decorated with various kinds of bright-coloured fabrics, I felt as if I stepped into a flower garden, a rainbow appearing against the sky.

In the pre-liberation days, the guide remarked, the yearly output of fabrics per head of the population was only 14 cm, but the amount of fabrics our country turns out at present is enough to make six suits of clothes for each person.

This display stand for smart and light knit goods draws particular attention of the visitors.

Thanks to the profound concern of the fatherly leader who wants to supply better clothes to our working people, the output of knit goods has sharply increased in our country in recent years.

Modernly equipped knitwear factories came into being everywhere. Last year the output of sweaters and jackets showed an increase of 3.3 times over the preceding year.

Our country is limited to some degree in natural fibre production. But thanks to the sagacious guidance of the leader, the synthetic and staple fibre industries have undergone a rapid development. Our textile industry is now developing relying on raw materials available at home.

I went into the room where different kinds of daily necessities were on view. The first things that struck my eyes were modern kitchen utensils.

The guide told me that in accordance with the far-sighted plan of the fatherly leader to completely free our women from the burden of kitchen and household chores, the variety of refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and other kitchenware has been enlarged and their output increased drastically in recent years.

I looked round a show room for processed meat, fish, vegetables and fruit, confectionary, soft drinks and other processed foodstuffs.

All these kinds of consumer goods, I was told, are products of large-scale modern light industry factories and medium and small-sized local factories and, especially, the output of consumer goods produced by the local industry factories in all parts of the country accounts for more than half of the country's total volume.

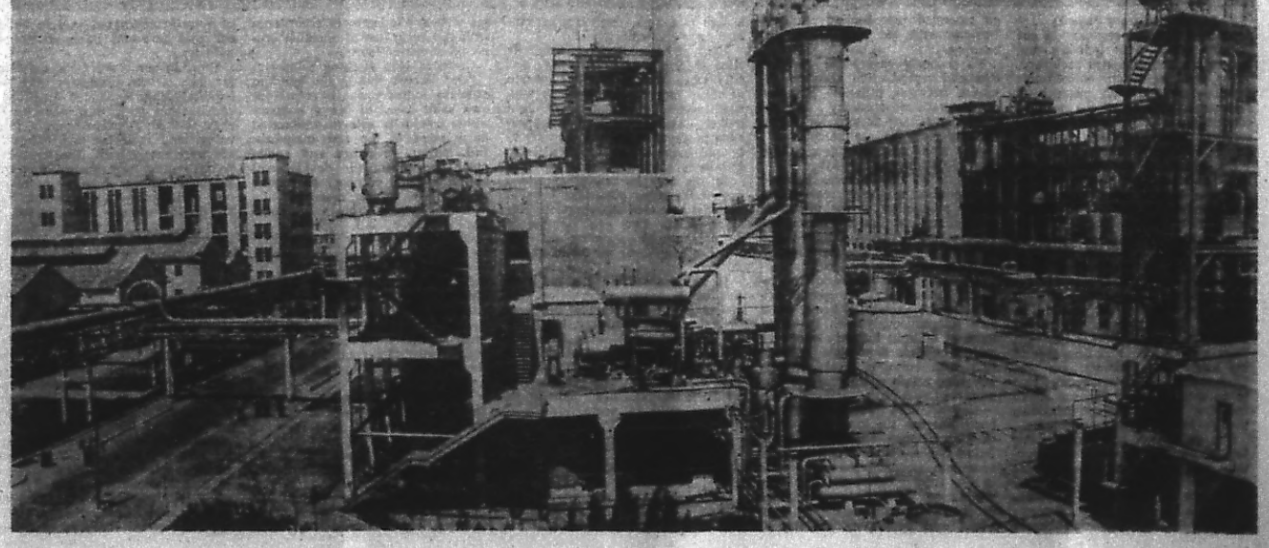
The exhibition not only shows the great vitality of the policy of building light industry put forward by the leader but also tells of the brilliant prospects for development of this industry.

In 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, the output of textile fabrics will reach 500-600 million metres and that of footwear 70 million pairs. Besides, the output of different daily necessities will rise markedly.

During this period, the processing of staple and subsidiary food will make brisk headway. For instance, the output of processed meat is expected to go up 5.9 times and that of processed vegetables 14.7 times.

Before my leaving the exhibition the guide told me that the magnificent plan promising a more bountiful life to our people is being actualized through the vigorous labour strivings of the working people to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. I was satisfied to hear it.

Han Su Chon



A partial view of the February 8 Vinalon Factory, a symbol of our *Juche*-based industry

"THE JUCHE-BASED ART OF THE GREAT LEADER PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG IS A MODEL TEXTBOOK ON UNDERSTANDING AND REMOULDING HUMANITY ITSELF"

Our Mansudae Art Troupe's Performance Draws Crowded House in Nagoya, Japan

The Mansudae Art Troupe of our country now visiting Japan arrived in Nagoya on August 7 for a local performance tour and successfully presented on the stage music and dance pieces and the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," an immortal classic, before capacity audiences. It left there for Osaka on the morning of the 12th.

The performances left unforgettable impressions on the audiences and evoked a spate of comments from them.

"The Radiant Rays of Juche-based Art Tightly Grasp Our Hearts and Inspire Us to the Future"

After the performance, teacher Nakamura, a member of the "Study Group of Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Nagoya, warmly congratulated the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe for their most excellent dramatic presentation and said in an emotion-charged tone:

"The name of President Kim Il Sung is deeply imprinted in the minds of the revolutionary people and fighters of the world as a guiding star that throws radiant rays on them, as the great *Juche* philosopher, an exemplary practician of the socialist revolution, a great teacher who leads all people to become true men.

This could be felt in the emotional air of the performance this evening.

The enthusiastic acclaim evoked by the art of *Juche* which has flowered in accordance with the thought and theory of President Kim Il Sung and under his guidance and solicitude, is an expression of the warm hearts telling their respect and reverence for him."

Shoji Morishita, Chairman of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say:

"Each of the songs and dances very impressively depicted the leaping progress of the DPRK in socialist construction under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung and the joy of the people in their happy life. Born of the creative labour in the thick of this socialist construction, the Korean art is easily understood and arouses sympathy, transcending the bounds of countries and nations."

Mari Mizutani, Chief of the Aichi University Society for the Study of Korean Culture, extended thanks to respected President Kim Il Sung who personally sent the Mansudae Art Troupe which the Japanese people had awaited so eagerly. Then he remarked:

"It is beyond my imagination that the vitality of the *Juche* idea finds such great embodiment in the field of art, too. I have keenly felt the depth and practical power of the idea that one should judge one's own thing for oneself and develop it to suit oneself.

The *Juche*-based art of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a model textbook on understanding and remoulding humanity itself.

Long live the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung!

May President Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health."

Tosei Yoshimura, President of "Kenmin News," also said that he saw the reality of socialist Korea through the stage scenes overflowing with hope and vivacity.

He observed:

"In the art, too, I saw the outstanding political leadership of President Kim Il Sung. The President created the world's example in the domain of art as well by deeply implanting the *Juche* idea in every heart of the Korean nation."

Arakawa, member of the Aichi "Society for Study of the Works of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung," said:

"The present era is the era of the *Juche* idea when the working masses making the spiritual and material wealth of society should be held in esteem and defended.

Everything created in Korea, the cradleland of *Juche*, is a true example of pioneer's significance for mankind. An example belonging to the future in the realm of art, to say nothing of the political, economic and military fields, is created in Korea. I sincerely hope the Korean revolutionary comrades will, in the future, too, embody the *Juche* philosophy of President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, and march forward as an example of Asia and standard of the world."

Kaname Iwata, a government official, said:

"I ponder deeply on the reason why Asia acclaims the Korean art and Europe bows before it. Does the flower of art bloom in Korea because there is picturesque Mt. Kumgang-san? Does the art flourish because Korea has many exceptionally talented artists? This is not all the reason, for sure.

Art does not always come into bloom under socialism. The question is by what idea the art is guided and how it is led in its creation.

We must have a deep understanding of the new development of Korea in the political, economic and cultural spheres under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, a sagacious leader and brilliant thinker of literature and art. On this basis, we must reflect on ourselves for the future of Japan."

Minosuke Hayashi, Chief of the Kasugai Branch of the All-Japan Photographers' Union, said, "It seemed to me as if I were on the stage and as if the singing and dancing were unfolded in my own life." He went on:

"Korean folk dance is famous from olden times. But it has been improved to meet the esthetic sense of the present time. This is why the Korean dance evokes sympathy from the world's people, I believe. Furthermore, the stage art is the acme of perfection. Change of the background, backdrop decor, wonderful harmony of costume colours—this is the most ideal presentation of art. It is meaningless to discuss about the world's art, putting aside Korean art."

Tsumamoto of the Aichi University "Study Group of Works of President Kim Il Sung" said in an excited tone:

"The chorus of 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' which gives strength and hope is marvellous. This is all what we can tell about it. The song had been heard and sung so often. But the hearts of us young Kim Il Sung-ists beat so high when we sang it with the Korean friends today.

The radiant rays of *Juche*-based art tightly grasp our hearts and inspire us to the future. Especially, the dances 'The Snow Falls' and 'Azalea of the Fatherland' heartily teach us what we should do in the historical position of today, by successfully portraying the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in which the starting point and foundation of the *Juche* idea took shape."

Yasuhiro Hamajima, conductor of the Nagoya Youth Chorus, said that the chorus and part singing reached the world's highest level.

He noted:

"'Song of General Kim Il Sung,' the first number, is the top both in content and musical depiction. I can understand well the level of Korean artists because our chorus often plays the song. And men's part singing is truly wonderful.

The rich volume of their voices and the way they sing, telling of the torrential stream with exquisite, emotional flavour. It is quite admirable. All the singers are proficient in blending dynamics with vibrato in conformity with the message of the songs. Therefore, we can fully understand the emotional world even though we do not know the words.

An innovation is effected even in the musical vocalization by establishing *Juche*. Great, indeed, is its vitality.

The artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe are our teachers in conduct, instrumental performance and singing."

Hatsuko Kato, Vice-Chairman of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japanese Women's Society, said that she found all the repertoire good but the dance "Azalea of the Fatherland" was what she liked most and unforgettable to her.

She continued:

"The azalea in full blossom under the warm loving care of respected President Kim Il Sung! It is a flower imbued with the spirit of the Korean people. As I knew it, the dance touched my heart from the very first. I can never forget the beautiful and graceful Korean art like the azure sky over Pyongyang and the limpid water of the Taedong-gang River."

Kentaro Takagi, Rector of the Nagoya City University, said that the "Winnow Dance" appealed to him very much.

He added:

"Every number is filled with patriotism.

The 'Winnow Dance' suited my taste best. The idea that the joy of labour is linked with ardent love for the country came over to me in bold relief through every delicate gesture and movement of the dancers. Soft and flexible movements were enchanting, well-harmonized with costumes and backgrounds. The scene of the rising sun agreed with their dynamic mettle and energetic movements. It gave me a full understanding of the theme and left a deep imprint on me."

"'The Flower Girl' Is a Flawless, Perfect Masterpiece Which Can Be Created Only in Korea, the Land of Juche"

Composer Kenichi Kumagai, representative member of the Tokai Music and Dance Association, said:

"I was struck with admiration by the high artistic level of the work which deepens and develops a story about an ordinary hired farm hand family into a class and social problem and explains the basic question of the revolution. Various beautiful songs of the opera, fine melodies appealing to the minds of people, excellent depiction by songs, truthful acting, fascinating dances and shifts of the scenes with extraordinary attraction allowing not a moment's absence of mind—all this is a completely new and original thing defying our understanding and imagination.

'The Flower Girl' is a flawless, perfect masterpiece which can be created only in Korea, the land of *Juche*."

Kamiya who introduced himself to be private secretary of a councillor said:

"The opera inspired me with immense courage and urged me to make revolution. In appearance Japan seems to be gorgeous and comfortable in life. But, in reality she is little different from the historical background of the opera. Aware of this fact, I fall to do anything. I am ashamed of myself and really regrettable. Gyot Bun planted a precious thing in our hearts. The seeds of the red flower of revolution sown by her will grow for ever in our hearts."

Woman novelist Kimiko Sato said in a tone choked with emotion:

"Seeing the opera, I realized clearly why the Korean people use the words 'great' and 'father' with utmost reverence when they call their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. The Korean people's feelings of veneration for President Kim Il Sung, the benefactor who liberated them from the darkness full of trials and the great leader who has led them to live the present-day happy life with pride and dignity, are absolute and strong because these sentiments have been formed historically and deepened in life. This is only too natural.

How great and envious the deep kindred unity of the leader and the people is!"

Besides, many people who saw the performance gave unstinted praise to the original dramaturgy of "The Flower Girl," one of the model masterpieces of "The Sea of Blood"-style revolutionary opera, and its renovative significance.

An instrumentalist in Nagoya stated:

"Introduction of stanzaic song and *Pangchang* and the dance thoroughly serving the content of the opera are original ones quite different from the existing opera. Indeed, the creation of a new type of opera in Korea is a discovery greater than the launching of an artificial satellite."

Shin Shigata, member of the Japan Council of Juvenile Literature and lecturer of the Meijo University, stressed the need to make a deep study of the Korean opera which thoroughly embodies the principle that the art easily understandable and acceptable to everyone should be created on a high level.

He made the following remarks:

"Opera was known as an art for special strata of people who were said to have possessed a high level of culture. I myself considered it natural since I studied mainly European dramaturgy. But this opera mercilessly criticized my thinking. 'The Flower Girl' is a treasure house of inexhaustible music pieces which anyone can understand, sing and enjoy. It is quite amazing for us that songs were easy and sung on the highest artistic level. The essence of the idea of President Kim Il Sung on literature and art that music should be a music for the masses of the people, which can be loved and accepted by the people, has proved correct once again.

A dancer said:

"I was delighted and surprised to see that they brought the opera dance up to an art with serious ideological contents, entirely different from the kind of dance for mere entertainment. The plot is bold, and the high artistry is even more superb. Dance is not for the sake of skill. The ensemble is perfect. For us it is still a dream to express the strength of a purposeful dance."

Deeply moved by the fascinating three-dimensional stage decor of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl", an art director said:

"Appreciating the opera, we have found new, great possibilities in stage art. It opened up fresh, bright prospects before us."

An artist said:

"Western opera stage remains unchanged. But Korean opera effectively uses all possibilities of modern technology. Korean art set an example in bringing a unique phase of art."

"Reunification Should Be Achieved at an Early Date and the Whole Nation Should Live under the Government of the Leader. Only Then the Fatherland Will Prosper with Greater Brilliance"

The *Juche*-based art that holds the highest place in the history of art of mankind thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader stirred up the hearts of the compatriots under the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), compatriots under "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) and Koreans who came from south Korea.

Compatriot Chon Myong Jin of the Iwatsuka Branch of the Nakamura Chapter of Chongryon said:

"It is not me alone to say that our art is fine. All the compatriots and Japanese people here say in unison, with tears of emotion in their eyes, that our art is the best in the world. Why had we not known such pride in the past, the same nation living in the same land? We owe the pride and happiness which we are enjoying today entirely to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Compatriot Kang Du Gu of the Meiko Branch, Chongryon, stated:

"Seeing the dances 'Azalea of the Fatherland' and 'The Snow Falls,' I felt anew that there is Korea of today entirely because our General Kim Il Sung carried on the glorious revolution for crushing the Japanese imperialists. At the thought that the brightly lit and beautiful night scene of Pyongyang is the looks of my fatherland today, I feel the urge to return as early as possible to the beautiful fatherland, a reunified Korea."

Non-affiliated compatriot Pak Dong Sik residing in Nakamura District said:

"I have sought my life in ease under the middle-of-the-road cover. I'm ashamed of this. Now I think of the south ruled by those who seek dictatorship and bonanza. Those wretches are ridiculous in a certain way.

My fatherland should be reunified under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and peerless hero. This cannot be checked because it is the will of the people and the trend of history. I will become a man who rushes to bring about that day, not waiting for it."

A Korean national certain Cho working in the Aichi District Branch of the "Mindan" wrote in his letter to the Art Troupe:

"They say in south Korea that when children ask for money to go to theatre or cinema house, the parents refuse them not because of money but because they are afraid lest their children should be contaminated.

We should take our children to the theatre if the art is elegant and sound and has fine pabulum for education like the art of the north. In this respect, too, I think that the reunification should be achieved at an early date and the whole nation should live under the government of President Kim Il Sung. Only then the fatherland will prosper with greater brilliance."

Japanese public figures and Korean nationals in Japan warmly congratulate the Mansudae Art Troupe on its successful performance at the Tokyo House of Culture

(Continued from Page 2)

dependent national economy in our country whose light industry and agriculture had remained backward.

The previous history of economic development knew no instance of reasonable solution of the problem concerning simultaneous development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture.

By advancing our Party's basic line of economic construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the revolutionary way of closely combining heavy industry, light industry and agriculture and rapidly developing them at the same time.

It was, of course, very difficult for us to carry the line into practice because the postwar situation was hard, but we had possibilities as well. The masses of the people had been tempered during the war. They were rallied rock-firm around the leader and their strength was inexhaustible. Our country was rich in natural resources and our heavy industry had some foundations, though destroyed and deformed.

The validity of our Party's basic line of socialist economic construction can also be explained by the fact that it indicated the most correct way of developing the economy at a high tempo by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in conformity with the realities of our country.

To properly ensure the socialist extended reproduction accurate balances between different branches of the national economy and between important factors for reproduction must be maintained.

This alone can guarantee a high rate of production growth.

Especially, the balances between accumulation and consumption, between production of the means of production and that of consumer goods and between industry and agriculture are of fundamental significance.

The basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture renders it possible to maintain such balances most correctly and thus attain a high rate of economic growth.

The balances required by the basic line are the kind of balances which presuppose enriching accumulation steadily while increasing consumption; ensuring priority growth of the production of the means of production while augmenting the production of consumer goods rapidly; and developing industry at a high rate and advancing agriculture in step with it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that only when the preferential growth of heavy industry is combined with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture is it possible to develop the economy rapidly and improve the people's living standards systematically.

In this way, he newly expounded one of the most important laws of socialist extended reproduction. This is an outstanding contribution to developing and perfecting the general principle of extended reproduction.

It was thanks to the great basic line of economic construction presented by the leader that our people could build a mighty, independent national economy in a historically short space of time clearing away the war debris and accomplish the difficult task of socialist industrialization with shining results in only 14 years.

Line of Building Heavy Industry Based on Juche

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of building our own solid bases of heavy industry in accordance with the basic line of socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's line in the building of heavy industry was to create our own solid bases of heavy industry which would be able to produce at home most of the raw materials, fuel, power, machines and equipment needed for the development of the national economy by relying on the rich natural resources and source of raw materials in our country." (Ibid., p. 14.)

Only by building a powerful heavy industry of one's own country, is it possible to enlist and use all the domestic resources to the maximum, develop on one's own the national economy at a high rate by equipping all its branches with high standards of technology and successfully carry out the work of freeing the working people from arduous labour.

Furthermore, only by creating sound bases of heavy industry of one's own country, is it possible to firmly guarantee the political and economic independence of the country and further strengthen its defence capabilities.

Our Party made certain that heavy industry factories were reconstructed, expanded and newly built in a well-coordinated way to build our own powerful bases of heavy industry.

Thus, in our country the existing factories of heavy industry were rehabilitated and expanded. In proper combination with this, new branches of industry were brought into being, and factories and enterprises were newly built. The technical reconstruction was pushed forward as the backbone of heavy industry was built up and the economic basis of the country consolidated.

In building heavy industry, our Party ensured that this industry was built not for its own sake, but for the sake of more effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standards. This furnished a creative solution of the problem of correlation between the production of the means of production for means of production and the production of the means of production for consumer goods in the realm of heavy industry.

Our Party's line of building heavy industry is a judicious line which enabled us to use the existing base of this industry effectively and make the investment of capital as fruitful as possible, thereby building a powerful independent heavy industry with less funds and in a short period and rapidly developing light industry and agriculture. With the implementation of this line, our heavy industry has grown into a mighty one with all its key branches.

Unique Line of Building Light Industry

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In our efforts for the growth of light industry, our Party maintained the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries." (Ibid., p. 15.)

Under the wise guidance of the leader modern factories of nationally-controlled light industry were rehabilitated, reconstructed and newly built and, at the same time, many factories of locally-run industry were set up by extensively mobilizing local reserves and the technological reconstruction of local industry previously equipped with the handicraft technique was energetically pushed forward.

The policy of simultaneous development of the central and local industries helped to increase the production of consumer goods rapidly and in a brief period with no large investment from the state and guarantee a high rate of development of the national economy as a whole. The growth of local industry has also made it possible to purchase and process in season the farm and side-line products of the peasants, better their living standards rapidly and improve the supply of consumer goods for the urban dwellers.

The policy of developing medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with large-scale central industry is a scientific policy which is in accord with the economic and technological features of light industry and a superb policy which reflects the requirements of the law of the building of socialism and communism that the economy should be incessantly developed at a high rate and the balanced development of all regions of the country be ensured to gradually narrow down the differences between the towns and the countryside.

As a result of the correct implementation of this policy, our light industry has grown into a reliable base for production of consumer goods, which is capable of meeting on its own the working people's demand for various consumer goods.

(To Be Continued)

"Let's Overthrow Pak Jung Hi Regime and Set Up a Democratic Government"

Kim Dae Jung, Ex-Candidate for South Korean "Presidency", Says

The recent Kim Dae Jung abduction case has attracted the world attention. He is a democratic figure of south Korea, a politician from an opposition party. He did not join the south Korean fascist bandits in their tyrannical rule but called for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

On August 8 he was kidnapped in broad daylight at the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo by the special agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" sent by the south Korean fascist bandits and was taken to Seoul on the 13th. He is now in his home under strict police surveillance. Scores of policemen in uniform or out of uniform are watching his movement.

On March 21 and 22 Kim Dae Jung made a speech entitled "ROK-styled democracy and the prospects of reunification" at a lecture meeting cosponsored by the organizations under Mindan (south Korean residents' association in Japan). Follows a summary of his speech:

Isolated at Home and Abroad

Pak's "regime" is now isolated in Asia because of its troop dispatch to the Vietnamese war.

The ASPAC rigged by it is almost collapsing. The Southeast Asian countries will soon establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and north Korea.

The Pak's regime does not gear with the big mechanism of Asia. No one wants to get on friendly terms with that regime.

His troop dispatch to Viet Nam proved a big failure. Of our dear young men taken to Viet Nam, 12,000 were killed or wounded and the rest returned home. All that they earned was bitter hatred from the people in South and North Viet Nam.

In an attempt to befool the people Pak Jung Hi is noisily talking about some sort of meeting to be held in honour of the triumphant return of "generals".

This will only make him the laughing-stock of the world. His regime is isolated like this. His UN policy is also driven to the wall.

Pak's regime is isolated not only on the international arena but at home. It seems people can hardly bring to light this fact because their free speech is banned. But it will be known to everybody in one way or another. Let's see what happened at the election to the national assembly held last year. What kind of election was that? Was it a proper sort of national assembly?

It is a decorated instrument for Pak Jung Hi. One-third of its members were appointed by Pak and the remaining two-thirds were "elected". How did the "election" turn out? The opposition parties were deprived of the freedom of campaign. The election was controlled by the government officials —down from the sub-county official up to the prime minister—who were appointed by the "president". Not content with this, Pak Jung Hi resorted to all kinds of trickeries—voting in advance, ballot stuffing, fraudulence in counting of votes and the like. This sort of trickery was brought to light in Mokpo, my home town.

All kinds of trickeries were rife and the atmosphere of terror reigned all over. And yet the Republican Party won only 38 per cent of the total votes although it had won 52 per cent at the election held in 1971.

Now the Japanese papers and magazines write that Pak's regime is supported by the one-third and democracy in south Korea is supported by the one-third.

Little wonder then that Pak's regime is completely isolated from the people!

Commander of Metropolitan Guards Arrested

Pak's regime is isolated at home and abroad like this. In addition to this there is an intensified scramble for power within itself.

On March 9 Yun Pil Yong, Commander of the Metropolitan Guards, was arrested, a man in charge of Pak's bodyguards and one of his yesmen. But he was thrown into prison. Why? He was suspected of having plotted to capture Chongwadae or the "presidential" residence.

As you know, Yun was a adjutant of Pak when the latter was in the army, joined him in the May 16 coup and served as chief secretary when Pak was Chairman of the Supreme Council. What is more, Yun was CIC Commander who had the whole army at his finger tips. And he has recently been appointed to Commander of the Metropolitan Guards. Yun is Pak's most reliable man, to all intents and purposes.

Everything in Seoul is controlled by the troops 40,000 strong led by Commander of the Metropolitan Guards. Though the Central Intelligence Agency is omnipotent, it is not powerful enough to occupy the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guards. But Commander of the Metropolitan Guards is capable of capturing the Central Intelligence Agency and Chongwadae at any time if he wants to.

On March 5, he met Pak Jung Hi, gave him earnest advice and demanded him to arrest Li Hu Rak and Pak Jong Gyu. This was not reported by Japanese and other foreign press, let alone the south Korean papers. Yun planned to take action if his demand is not met, but his opponent detected his plan beforehand. Then came a wholesale roundup of Yun's group.

Shaky Feet

I don't mean that both Commander of the Metropolitan Guards and Li Hu Rak are good fellows. What I want to say is that Pak's regime is not only isolated at home and abroad but itself is tottering now in a very tense atmosphere created by an internal strife that has made Pak trust even his two righthand men no longer.

Take a glance at the composition of the present national assembly, then you can know Pak's regime is quite shaky.

People thought that the representatives from the Republican Party and a group of the Pak-appointed men would be united into one. But Pak made the latter leave the party and form the "Yusin Jonguhoe", a political society.

Pak seems to be afraid that he himself might be in danger if the two would achieve unity. Pak's tactics is that he pits CIC against CIA and sets Commander of the Metropolitan Guards against Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Kim Jong Pil was vice-president of the Republican Party. But Pak tore Kim away from the party and transferred him to the non-affiliated members' club which has no local organizations under itself. Pak sees that men regarded as some sort of bigwheels within the party are not given official recommendation to the membership of the national assembly.

He is afraid of their unity. Generally, a dictator finds even his sons untrustworthy in the end. This is the intrinsic nature of dictators. What I have said is not based on my superficial observation but an actual fact. This shows that Pak's regime is now faced with the crisis.

Pak is in political and diplomatic isolation. Economy is going bankrupt, into the bargain.

This year food will be in very short supply. Even according to the announcement of the Economic Planning Office food shortage will run into 3.65 million tons and this amount should be imported. For this, 460 million dollars are needed. Where that colossal money comes from?

In return for troop dispatch to Viet Nam, Pak got 150 million dollars annually. But no more, from now on. This money was a net income. So it was better than the export worth 600-700 million dollars. Forty thousand soldiers come back from Viet Nam and get demobbed. I wonder where they can find job.

Thus economy is rapidly sagging. The price of flour has soared up by 38 per cent, steel by 40 per cent. No cotton yarn is put on sale. Knitwear is not available, either. Nylon yarn is out of stock. Contracts have been concluded with foreign firms to export fishing nets. But factories have failed to do so.

World-Renowned Intelligence-Backed Rule

Pak Jung Hi has the remarkable ability to prop up his regime. On the strength of intelligence-backed rule, he savagely suppresses people, keeps the nation divided by taking advantage of their weak points and makes them distrust each other.

He employs flexible tactics: to flip a whip on the one hand and, on the other, to feed some with sweets to win them over. In this way he spoils some of the journalists and men of the opposition parties, makes the people distrust them and get the students on the constant move without rest.

There is no doubt that Pak will top the others in an Olympic game to demonstrate the ability of intelligence-backed rule, if this-kind of game is held.

Basic Factors Barring Reunification

Pak's regime works on a principle of seizing power by all means and never renouncing it. This is the invariable principle the Pak regime maintains all along.

We have undergone the bitter sufferings caused by the tragic national division for 28 years.

Pak Jung Hi has no intention to reunify the country, he hasn't the ability to do so, either.

Mere words, desire or enthusiasm are not enough to achieve the reunification of the north and the south. For this, conditions should be shaped up into closer contacts between both sides.

Suppose you and me are to enter a room. If you distrust me, wondering if I may fire a revolver at any moment to kill you, you can never get into the room with ease, can you? The same is true of me. Only when an atmosphere of peace pervades the place, I can enter it and talk with you with complete peace of mind, isn't that so?

I do not advocate the anti-communist reunification nor do I call for the reunification by prevailing over communism.

What I would like to say is that the reunification should be attained, provided we guarantee the activities of the Communist Party and, in return, the non-Communists are guaranteed the complete freedom.

South Korea has turned into a land of corruption. The rulers are engrossed in exercising dictatorship, paying mere lip-service to democracy. They quickly lose popularity for their appalling corruption.

Some bigwigs live more luxuriously than a Hollywood star does. Meanwhile, the people have to live from hand to mouth. They are not provided with job. Patients have no alternative but to die in front of the hospital if they don't have money. Not only that. Your little sons have to roam about the back lanes in Mugyodong, selling newspapers. And your little daughters beg drinkers coming out of a bar for money, hanging on their sleeves. Some live in a mansion with the garden as wide as 2-3,000 *pyong* of golf ring. Housing conditions of other people are appalling. They live under the bridge in Chongryang-ri or in shanty. Large families are crowded to a small cell and have to sleep all curled up.

I have been to Taedanji in Kwangju. It was cold winter. There I saw with my own eyes that the seven family members were sleeping in a room in turn, some sleeping while others staying outdoors, because the cell was too small to accommodate them all.

I was told by a primary school teacher that those pupils who usually skip lunch account for 70 per cent of the total. Some have to skip even breakfast. Nevertheless, the headmaster urges them every morning to pay school maintenance fees.

If you want to take charge of the first- or sixth-year class, you have to grease the palm of your headmaster. Corruption is rampant even in the educational field like that.

Such being the situation, it is quite natural that we should be ruined.

I have met many of the American people these days.

What I have told them can be briefed as follows:

I have come here for I have something to tell you. You've raved that you have brought democracy to the Asian people. So, at first we believed that the United States is something like an apostle of democracy.

But, for the past 27 years you have exercised democracy only in words. In deeds, you have given money and weapons to whatever bad elements or whatever corrupted dictatorial regimes if only they are against communism.

At this moment, too, in our country your money and weapons are used to repress our people. The capitol building is attacked by tanks. The **Tonga Ilbo** (south Korean newspaper—Tr.) is held by armed troops and Koryo University is under the army occupation.

Why do you help Pak Jung Hi maintain his dictatorial regime and safeguard his own interests?

Foreign Aid Ruins South Korea

I told the Japanese people without hesitation:

"If you continue to do what you are now doing in south Korea, you will be isolated in Asia. In the near future there will be a massive anti-Japanese movement in south Korea, too.

You allege that you have given aid to south Korea. How can you say that you have helped it? We have been heavily in debt to Japan ever since the "ROK-Japan talks". Our debts amount to the tune of 3,000 million dollars. South Korea holds the second place in the world in the amount of per capita debt.

The south Korean economy has turned from bad to worse since the May 16 coup.

What did the coup bring to south Korea? It was political corruption. Let me cite an example.

A salary man who is paid less than 100,000 or 200,000 won makes a fortune of thousand or ten thousand million won.

If a salary man who earns 100,000 won wants to leave a fortune of 100 million won, he has to save up his wage for over a hundred years, without eating and spending it at all. But a colossal sum of money—5,000 million won or 10,000 million won—is made within only two years or three. History knows no such instance.

It is the result of the help you Japan has given to south Korea.

A few words about the credit. Here, monkey business, again.

For instance, 13,420,000 dollars were given to build an aluminum factory. But 44 per cent of that money went into the pockets of privileged persons. So the actual cost of the factory was 56 per cent of the estimated expense.

This is not a story of my own invention. This was disclosed by a chief of business section of Japanese Tomen or Shiowa Denko who participated in establishing contract. In order to dig into this case an investigating committee was formed within the national assembly. I was also involved in this work. But the chief of the business section of the above-mentioned Japanese company disappeared suddenly.

Later I learned that the Central Intelligence Agency picked him up and took him away. But they did not set him free, keeping him in hiding.

In case such a vicious crime was committed, the Agency should have made more thorough investigation when we started to survey it. On the contrary, the Agency covered up that irregularity.

The result was that in south Korea one ton of aluminium cost over 800 dollars while in Japan it did no more than 500 dollars.

Thus, the south Korean people have to buy aluminum products at higher prices. And it is they who pay back the debt to Japan.

In this way, the Japanese economy brought corruption to south Korea, forced its people to buy goods at higher prices and, in the long run, got them to clear off the debt to Japan.

Japan sells surplus rice in stock, the long-stored rice.

This supply of old rice brings ever more serious destruction on the south Korean agriculture as the days go by.

You Japanese people say: Don't worry about our investment. All you need is stabilization. Never mind who exercises dictatorship and who comes to power.

You talk about stabilization. I would like to ask you what kind of stabilization you mean.

You support against the will of the south Korean people the Pak's regime unsupported by them. You still give it the aid which results in aggravating corruption and plundering the people. You debase the Korean nation. You encourage south Korean girls to become the plaything of the tourists in hotels just as the Yankees are allowed to make sport of Japanese girls in the Tokyo Imperial Hotel.

If you Japanese people continue to do all these things, you will be denounced by the Korean people as enemy just like Pak Jung Hi. This you must bear in mind.

South Korea under the Terrorist Rule of the Fascist Clique

Top: **People are being arrested right and left,** Left: **Outrageous repression of the peasants who have risen against the plunder of their land,** Middle: **Patriotic students brutally tortured,** Right: **Miserable plight of people in south Korea under the fascist tyranny**

Vicious Plot to Shift Blame On to Victim

The Pak Jung Hi gang of special agents are now making Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, the target of their suppression, blaring that they will "put emphasis on thorough investigations into the surroundings of Kim Dae Jung" in the future in connection with his abduction, according to a foreign press report from Seoul on August 15.

After kidnapping the political figure living in exile in Japan by sending special agents, the Pak Jung Hi gangsters are now trumpeting about "thorough investigations" into Kim Dae Jung himself. What ridiculous and preposterous row it is! This discloses their intention to intensify persecution and suppression of Kim Dae Jung under the pretext of "investigation". They are thus scheming to brutally persecute Kim Dae Jung by laying all the blame at his door, themselves avoiding the charge of the grave crime.

Meanwhile, the Seoul city police authorities on August 16 ordered Kim Dae Jung "not to meet any newsman" and "totally banned visits to him."

According to reports, Kim Dae Jung, after being taken to south Korea, is "answering with a decided rebuff" all the vicious intrigues of the Pak Jung Hi gang of special agents, "strongly suspicious" of their "investigation authorities".

2,500 Koreans under "Mindan" Flay Abduction of Kim Dae Jung

A mass rally of Koreans in Japan denouncing the abduction of Mr. Kim Dae Jung was held on August 15 at the Hibiya public hall in Tokyo with the attendance of more than 2,500 compatriots under Mindan (the "ROK" residents association in Japan).

Put up in the hall were slogans denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, such as "Overthrow Pak's dictatorial 'regime' and restore democracy!" and "Japan must stop supporting the dictatorial 'regime'!"

Chong Jae Jun, Chairman of the "Committee for the Rescue of Kim Dae Jung", Cho Hwal Jun, Director of the Tokyo Office of the "Institute for Democracy and Unification of Korea", An Byong Guk, Chairman of the "Committee of Koreans in the United States for the Protection of Kim Dae Jung", and other Koreans of various strata under "Mindan" made speeches at the meeting. They unanimously condemned the south Korean military gangsters and the Japanese authorities who worked hand in glove to abduct Kim Dae Jung, and called for overthrowing Pak Jung Hi "regime".

A resolution of the rally and a letter of protest to Pak Jung Hi, a letter of request to Japanese prime minister Tanaka and a message of encouragement to Kim Dae Jung were unanimously adopted at the rally.

Japanese Opposition Political Parties Decide to Form Council for Inquiring into Truth of Case of Kim Dae Jung

More than 30 personages of such opposition political parties of Japan as the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party and the Komei Party and noted men of science and culture of Japan held an emergency meeting for inquiring into the truth of the case of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, on the afternoon of August 14 in Tokyo and decided to form a council for inquiring into the truth of the case of Kim Dae Jung, according to a report from Tokyo.

The meeting decided to set up the secretariat of the council in the Giin hall of the House of Councillors and appeal to personages concerned of the Japanese political and public circles to join the council.

ANOTHER U.S. IMPERIALIST MANOEUVRE FOR NEW WAR PREPARATIONS IN KOREA

These days the U.S. imperialists are secretly moving their tactical air force in Japan to south Korea. This, according to foreign news dispatches, has been revealed by the "evidence" given by Ryan, Chief of Staff of U.S. Air Force, at a secret "hearing" held at a committee of the U.S. Congress. The foreign news dispatches say that at the "hearing" Ryan remarked that the United States is moving the whole of its tactical air force in Japan to south Korea out of the necessity to deploy its air force units in south Korea. Today when the U.S. tactical air force is being transferred to south Korea from Japan and this fact has been brought to light, our people can hardly repress surging indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

By newly bringing their air force units stationed in Japan into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists intend to step up their new war preparations in south Korea and further stimulate the reckless manoeuvres of the bellicose elements and split-seekers in south Korea who are still at great pains to "build up their strength" and "achieve unification by prevailing over communism." In so doing they try to break up the north-south dialogue, aggravate tension in Korea and create favourable conditions for pushing forward their plot to manufacture two Koreas.

Such a measure taken by the U.S. imperialists, however, results in disclosing their aggressive nature to the world all the more glaringly and incurring a bitterer hatred of the peoples of Korea and the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When the hatred of the people grows, their resistance and struggle against the aggressors will gain momentum and this will eventually force the U.S. aggressors out of Korea."

If the U.S. imperialists, failing to see clearly the reality of today and the development of the fast-changing situation, continue to pursue the policy of aggression and war resorting to double-edged tactics, this will only hasten their doom.

The U.S. imperialists must not think that they will go scot-free even if they commit criminal acts against our people at will.

Our people will never allow peace and the cause of peaceful reunification to be trampled down and will fight to the end against the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their followers.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their aggressive design against our country, quit south Korea at the earliest possible date and stop all their acts of obstruction to the reunification of our country.

Pak Mun Song

Seoul Swarms with Beggars

Visitors to Seoul cannot cross overpasses without witnessing a distressing scene.

There, poorly-clad women with babies in their arms and ragamuffins in rags who hardly look more than ten years old, are lying exhausted, empty cans besides them, and hopelessly imploring a few pennies from passers-by.

The authorities are taking measures to disperse the urban population to localities allegedly for a balanced development of cities. But this is the proof of their negligence in the life of the people.

The primary consideration must be given to the balance of the life of the urban dwellers. The minimum balance of their living standards, if not maximum, must be maintained so that there may be no one who suffers from hunger, cold and imprisonment resulting from poverty. (south Korean paper **Ryongnam Ilbo**).

South Korean Colliers Demand Wage Hike

It is reported from Seoul that 11,200 workers hired at a coal company run by the south Korean authorities strongly demanded the office of labour to increase their wages.

The colliers bled white by the authorities declared that their wages are less than the minimum living cost and exposed the crime of the authorities who turned down their repeated demand for wage hike.

They are hardening the determination to push through their demand.

Incoherent Rigmarole of Split-Seekers

In his "commemorative address" delivered on Korea's liberation day, August 15, Pak Jung Hi of south Korea viciously slandered us, saying that the "proposal on the separate entry of north and south Korea into the UN" will not "hamper unification" but will "contribute to easing tension" and "restoring mutual confidence in Korea" and "hastening" Korea's reunification, that "practicable matters should be solved first" in the north-south dialogue and that "unification based on the build-up of national strength should be achieved."

His lengthy address is aimed to perpetuate national split and justify the two-Koreas plot. And it is a disgraceful balderdash to legalize a manoeuvre for confrontation, disruption and war, the manoeuvre which he pursues under the name of "fostering national strength" while placing artificial obstacles in the way of national reunification by advancing a preposterous sophistry of "step-by-step approach".

As is generally known, the "separate entry into the UN" of north and south Korea much advertized by the split-seekers in south Korea is a criminal machination to "admit" the reality—the division of the country—and freeze the split and have two Koreas "recognized" internationally, further promote the north-south confrontation and mistrust and aggravate situation relying on outside forces.

For the acceleration of peaceful reunification, it is necessary, before anything else, to remove military confrontation and achieve many-sided collaboration between the north and the south. This is beyond dispute.

This notwithstanding, Pak Jung Hi clamours for the relaxation of "tension" frantically opposing our proposal for the removal of military confrontation. This is robber's utterly absurd logic.

And blustering that the questions of improving north-south relations should be solved step by step beginning with easy matter, he repeated the "step-by-step approach" and "one-by-one solution" whose heinous aim had already been laid bare.

To draw a line between difficult and easy matters and settle them gradually in solving the question of the country's reunification means refusing reunification.

This was clearly proved by the fact that in the north-south dialogue the south Korean side dragged it out and led it to rupture, talking about "stages".

This time, too, the person in high authority of south Korea blabbed that the "build-up of national strength is the motive power for unification." This reveals his ulterior motive to achieve "prevail-over communism unification" by fostering strength.

It is a widely-known fact that after the "October revitalization" the south Korean authorities established the system of one-man fascist dictatorship and the long-term office system on the pretext of "fostering national strength" and are now intensifying suppression of all the progressive forces in south Korea and following the road of further relying on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The south Korean authorities say that they want peaceful reunification and support the north-south joint statement but in fact they continue to follow the path of confrontation and permanent national split to realize their wild dream of "fostering strength" and achieving "unification by prevailing over communism," relying on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

No matter what machination they may resort to, however, the south Korean authorities cannot justify their treacherous acts to perpetuate the division of the country nor can they hinder the cause of independent and peaceful reunification, the national aspiration of our people.

Shin Pyong

DFRF Denounces Pak Jung Hi Clique for Fascist Suppression of Kim Dae Jung

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public a statement on August 16 condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, in conspiracy with the Japanese authorities, abducted Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, to Seoul and placed him under house arrest, and are now hatching a new plot to subject him to fascist suppression.

The statement said that the south Korean fascist clique posted a large force of police uniformed and in plain-clothes around his home to keep a strict watch on him and are framing a new plot for fascist suppression against him.

It recalled that when the details of the abduction was brought to light, the south Korean fascist clique staged a poor drama in which they issued a "special emergency alert" and raised a row of "investigations" and "check" of passers-by in a foolish attempt to cover up their own brutal crime.

The statement continued:

The background and motive of the atrocious abduction of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo, Japan, to Seoul and its whole course exposed once again to the whole world that the Pak Jung Hi clique are a pack of ignorant gangsters who leave no stone unturned in repressing and strangulating the south Korean patriotic forces and putting down the movement for social democratization and peaceful reunification.

The present south Korean rulers are the hangmen rare to be seen; since the very day when they took "power" with bayonets at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, they have arrested, imprisoned and killed at random patriots and people who demanded the right to existence, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country, dyeing the whole land of south Korea with blood.

The abduction of Kim Dae Jung they committed by mobilizing even the south Korean "CIA" special agents in the U.S. is a direct work of the brutal fascist suppressive rule of those in power in south Korea and a part of their criminal machinations to realize their sinister ambition for long-term office by perpetuating the nation's split through the fabrication of two Koreas.

The abduction is a premeditated criminal act committed by the south Korean fascist gangsters in close conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries, the statement pointed out, and said:

The Japanese authorities allowed south Korean special agents to freely strut about in Japan. Moreover, they took no practical measure after they were alerted more than once against the threat posed to Kim Dae Jung's safety by the south Korean "CIA" special agents.

After the occurrence of the case, the Japanese authorities deliberately dragged out the investigation of the case and consciously neglected the rounding up of the abductors.

Even when they were informed that Kim Dae Jung and his abductors were in a hotel in Osaka, the Japanese authorities took no steps to ferret out and arrest the criminals.

All these facts eloquently show that the Japanese authorities conspired with the south Korean special agents, though they talked much about "investigation" under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad.

Demanding that the south Korean authorities should put an immediate end to all the criminal acts of suppressing his freedom of conscience and political freedom, the statement stressed:

The Japanese authorities should bear responsibility for the abduction they perpetrated in collusion and cooperation with the south Korean fascist clique, thoroughly make clear the background of the case and promptly take practical steps to punish the criminals.

The masses of the people of all strata, political parties, public organizations, and political and public figures of broad circles in south Korea should launch an extensive social movement to expose to the world the truth of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung and determinedly frustrate all sorts of persecution and new suppression to which he is subjected.

In conclusion, the statement expressed the conviction that the international democratic organizations, the public organizations of various countries and progressive people of the whole world who value the dignity of humanity and democratic rights and struggle for justice and social progress will continue to bitterly denounce the criminal acts of the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries and express full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

South Korean Side Lays Obstacles on Red Cross Talks

One year has passed since the full-dress talks of the north and south Red Cross societies began.

The announcement of the historic north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought about a favourable atmosphere in winding up the year-standing preliminary talks and holding full-dress talks between the Red Cross societies.

The full-dress talks met its first session in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on August 30 last year.

At the session both sides reaffirmed items of the agenda and declared that the ultimate goal of the talks was to contribute to national reunification. Since then both sides have met on six occasions in Pyongyang and Seoul by turns.

But it is a matter for regret that the talks has made no progress, being at a standstill in discussion of the first item. The prospects of the talks have become gloomy again. It is because the south Korean side pursues the delay tactics, making use of the talks as a means for their policy of national division by creating artificial difficulties before the talks.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our stand on the talks between the north and the south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country."

We have held the stand that the talks must be a humanitarian work to alleviate the sufferings and misfortunes of family members and relatives separated in the north and the south, and at the same time, it must be a patriotic work to remove national misfortune and be pushed ahead with the nation-wide cooperation and support.

Accordingly, in the discussion of the first item: 'Inquiring the addresses of family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results," our side has made every sincere effort to narrow down differences between both sides, promoted by lofty compatriotic love and humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, and striven to carry forward the talks to meet the expectation of the whole nation.

The proposals our side has made at the talks are: to abrogate the "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other laws now in force in south Korea so that the dispersed families and relatives, and their helpers and those participating in the work of alleviating sufferings of compatriots may freely express their will and carry out their activities; to prohibit the activities of whipping up an atmosphere of war and terror and inciting national confrontation and antagonism and to dissolve those organizations engaged in such activities; to dispatch Red Cross fact-finding and explanation personnel to every *ri* (or *dong*)—the lowest administrative unit—for the smooth carrying out of the work of mitigating the sufferings of those separated and ensure them freedom and convenience in all their activities; to determine the scope of separated families and relatives according to the appeals of the persons concerned and include the Koreans in Japan in this scope; to take it as a basic means to let the persons concerned freely travel to the area of the other side to find their families and relatives and to apply other indirect and supplementary ways requested by the persons concerned.

These proposals of our side are truly patriotic ones that can reduce the pains of the separated fellow countrymen to a maximum. At the same time, these are most fair proposals that fully accord with humanitarian principles of the Red Cross valuing human dignity and independence.

But the south Korean side refused to accept our proposals, only insisting upon the so-called "method of exchanging documents" in accordance with the "international practice" apart from the national stand. As for their proposal, it is unreasonable because it will restrict or restrain the request and will of the person concerned in the light of the realities of south Korea.

While the south Korean side frankly admitted that legal and social conditions of south Korea hinder the humanitarian work of the Red Cross, they would not accept our proposal on removing the obstacles for the reason that it is a "matter outside the competence of the Red Cross" or a "political problem". They interpreted the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross in their own way, closing their eyes at the specific realities of the country and repeating empty talks.

The south Korean side came out with something like "Autumn grave-visit group", putting aside the fundamental questions related to the first item of the agenda to lay an artificial obstacle before the talks. The matter of exchanging grave visiting group is a secondary problem that can be easily solved if the Red Cross talks make progress. This kind of proposal was aimed to turn away the question of creating an atmosphere of freedom, on which all eyes are focussed, and mislead the public opinion and make the talks complicated. It is obvious that the south Korean side aims to delay the talks by bringing difficulties in the talks and pursues other aim having nothing to do with humanitarianism.

Recently the south Korean authorities made public the so-called "special statement on the foreign policy for peaceful unification" in which they openly declared their policy of creating two Koreas in violation of the spirit of the north-south joint statement. This document itself exposes that the south Korean authorities are not interested at all in the sufferings of the people caused by national division nor in the country's reunification. It casts a gloom over the future of the north-south dialogue and the Red Cross talks.

It has now become more evident why the south Korean side has opposed themselves with all their mights to our reasonable and realistic proposals from the outset of the talks, and why they have employed the delay tactics, spinning out the time with empty talks. The insincere attitude of the south Korean side to the Red Cross talks and their delay tactics are a link of the splitting line, the move of manufacturing two Koreas, of the south Korean authorities, and its production.

Matters are clear. The south Korean authorities, however, are trying to describe as if the unsuccessfull progress of the talks is attributable to our side. This is like "thief crying stop thief."

If the south Korean side has a spark of compatriotic sympathy with the sufferings of national separation, they must not take the splitting line but take the *Juche*-based patriotic stand, the humanitarian stand of the Red Cross. They should not lay artificial obstacles on the progress of the Red Cross talks but come out with sincerity in the work of alleviating sufferings of the separated family members and relatives, and the work of promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Pak Hae Chon

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (23)

January 8, 1965

In his reply to the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the policy for national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that the country should be reunified independently in a peaceful way on a democratic basis without any interference by outside forces.

He added that the problem of Korean reunification should be solved by establishing a united central government representing various classes and strata of people through a free general election to be held throughout the whole Korea on a democratic principle without any interference by outside forces after all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

He enumerated facts in illustration of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the DPRK's consistent and sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and their most reasonable and realistic proposals. Then he said that in order to achieve national reunification, the entire people of north and south Korea should pool their strength and fight the imperialist forces of aggression, and the traitors, the reactionary bureaucrats, political charlatans and swindlers who are opposed to reunification in alliance with them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared that we would join hands at any time with anyone who defends the interests of the nation and aspires after national reunification, regardless of his political views, ideology and career, and said that when all the patriotic forces of north and south Korea were united, it would be possible to open a road to contacts and consultation between the north and the south, realize cooperation and exchanges, force out the aggressive troops of U.S. imperialism and achieve the country's reunification.

October 5, 1966

In his report, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," made at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung touched again on the basic policy of national reunification.

He said: The reunification of the country is the supreme national task of our people and an urgent question whose solution brooks no further delay. There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys' advocacy of the "reunification under U.N. supervision" and their clamours about "prevailing over communism" and the danger of "turning Red" only served to reveal their true colours as traitors to the country and the nation who are against reunification and try to perpetuate the national division and keep the south Korean people under the U.S. imperialist yoke of colonial slavery for ever. He said that what kind of social system was to be established in our country after its reunification should be decided by the unanimous will of the entire Korean people.

He pointed out that if all the people in south Korea wanted communism like the people in the northern half, a social system based on that idea would, of course, be established in our reunified country.

January 4, 1967

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, sent a reply to the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

Reclarifying in his letter the basic policy of national reunification, the policy of establishing a unified, democratic, central government by means of free north-south general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that if the south Korean authorities waived policy of relying on outside forces and took an independent stand even now, we might hold parley with them, too, in a neutral country or at any other place agreed upon, and for this, they should accept the following points:

1. To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army,
2. To stop the criminal dispatch of troops to Viet Nam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there,
3. To abrogate the traitorous "ROK-Japan Agreements",
4. To set free all the "political offenders" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's reunification,
5. To put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life, including the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the reunification of the country.

(To Be Continued)

Ten Years of Friendship

August 24 is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On this occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations and greetings to the Egyptian people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries ten years ago reflected the aspiration and desire of the peoples of Korea and Egypt to support and cooperate with each other in the common cause against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of the country. It was a landmark in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During this period, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries have strengthened and developed in all fields—political, economic, cultural and so on.

The relations of friendship and cooperation and militant unity between the Korean and Egyptian peoples which are daily strengthening and developing make a great contribution to the common cause of the peoples of the two countries for building a rich and powerful independent state under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and to the struggle of the Asian and African peoples.

The brave and resourceful people of Egypt have achieved the great successes in their struggle to smash aggression and subversive and wrecking activities of the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, consolidate the national independence and develop the country on an independent basis.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements the Egyptian government and people have made.

The Egyptian government and people highly praise the successes our people have achieved in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and always express full support for and firm solidarity with our people in their just struggle to put into effect the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the leader.

The Korean people heartily wish the Egyptian people the new victory and success in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors backed by U.S. imperialism and for defending the dignity of the nation and achieving territorial integrity.

Friendship Visits

☆ The Polish railway women's volleyball team arrived in Pyongyang on August 10 by train on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Sports Association of the Ministry of Railways.

☆ A Soviet-Korean friendship tourist group headed by I.S. Kazakevich, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Section Chief of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, arrived here on August 14 by air.

☆ A delegation of the Finland-Korea Friendship Association headed by Syria Uuno Caleruho, its chairman, arrived in Pyongyang on August 14 by air to visit Korea.

☆ Kaclen Hadin Gubagidi, the chief of the "Group for Study of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and a permanent representative of the working youth of Dahomey to the World Federation of Trade Unions, arrived here on August 14 by air.

☆ The delegation of the Polish side attending the second meeting of the sub-committee of scientific and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic returned home by air on August 14.

"October Revitalization"—A Trickery to Reinforce One-Man Fascist Dictatorship

The south Korean authorities have recently become more undisguised in their criminal manoeuvres against us, raving about the need to reinforce the "setup for revitalization" and carry out the "tasks for revitalization" and spinning out similar incoherent words.

Sometime ago "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil and the ex-"commander of the ROK army stationed in South Viet Nam" prattled at the "national assembly" that the "October revitalization" staged by the south Korean authorities aims to "confront the Communists" and that "political, economic and military preponderance" should be acquired to "confront the Communists".

As already known, in October last year the south Korean authorities placed everything in south Korea under rigid military control by declaring "extraordinary martial law" in addition to "state of emergency," dissolved the "national assembly," annulled provisions of the "constitution," put ban on the activities of all political parties, stamped out the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration and closed down all universities and colleges. And then they made public a "constitutional amendment" and held a "national referendum" allegedly to hear the "free opinion of the people". It was a farce because they did so, bringing before military court those who voiced their opinion against the draft or spoke and acted against the rulers to the slightest degree, and punishing them severely.

It was by dint of bayonet wielding that the south Korean authorities rigged up the "constitution for revitalization." From the beginning of this year they have pushed forward the "tasks for revitalization" in real earnest, clamouring for "structural reform."

They vociferously advertise this as something helpful to the progress of the north-south dialogue and promotion of "peaceful reunification."

As is patently shown by the events that have taken place in south Korea since the catchword of "October revitalization" was put up, its aim, in fact, is not to accelerate the north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification but to justify the manœuvres for one-man military fascist dictatorship and long-term office, manufacture two Koreas and keep the country split for ever and, furthermore, "build up their strength" and realize their wild ambition of "unification by prevailing over communism," under the plea of the dialogue and peaceful reunification.

Why "October Revitalization"?

The reason why the south Korean authorities brought forth the so-called "October revitalization" is that the international and internal situation was fast changing quite unfavourably to them in carrying out their sinister designs for long stay in power and "unification by prevailing over communism."

In view of the recent trends of the international affairs, they found that their policy of depending on the outside forces, the United States and Japan, was going totally busted and that their position was being reduced to that of an international orphan. In point of fact, they could expect no one who would assure them that they would not be run into the same bad fix as Chang Kai-shek and Thieu were in. This they themselves admitted, saying "it seems that's not the case with them alone."

At the same time, the "anti-communist" fascist ruling system of the south Korean authorities was in a danger of disintegration under the impact of the fast changing situation in south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"All our proposals and suggestions for the independent peaceful reunification of the country have enthusiastic support and response from the broad sectors of the people and personalities from various strata in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic."

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the policy for national reunification in his speech on August 6, 1971 and in a series of his answers to the questions raised by foreign journalists. As a result, the revolutionary situation in our country turned more favourably to the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification.

The view that the divided country can be reunified only when efforts are made in accordance with his policy for national reunification prevailed among the south Korean people and this became an irresistible trend.

Under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad the south Korean authorities found it unavoidable to turn out at the north-south talks and signed the north-south joint statement in July last year.

The spirit of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the principles laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, won unanimous approval from the entire Korean people and the peoples of the world. In particular, it inspired greater respect and love for the leader in all the south Korean people and strengthened their tendency for national reunification.

Such developments in south Korea proved a telling blow at the authorities trying to buttress the "anti-communist" setup and completely shook the present ruler's political and ideological foothold for long-term office.

Under these circumstances the south Korean authorities put up the slogan of "October revitalization" in an effort to tide over the crisis resulting from the situation at home and abroad, which was fast changing unfavourably to them, and to bring to a success their long-premeditated scheme for long-term office and realize their underhand design for "unification by prevailing over communism."

(To Be Continued)

Ryang Chun Bom

Nixon Clique in Dilemma

Today the Nixon clique is faced with an unescapable serious crisis at home and abroad.

Grave Economic Crisis

As is generally known, the U.S. economy has fallen into decay and this threatens the very existence of U.S. imperialism.

Heavy decline of the dollar exchange rate, aggravation of international balance of payments, catastrophic currency inflation and sharp rise in prices are continued.

The United States suffers a deficit of thousands of millions of dollars in the international payments a year. Last year the U.S. deficit in trade amounted to 6,900 million dollars and this was the highest in U.S. history.

The foreign short-term debt increased to 65,000 million dollars and gold holdings decreased to 10,000 million dollars less than one-sixth of the debt. The United States which pretended to be a multimillionaire has turned into a country heavily in debt.

Selling off of declined dollars is continued in the foreign exchange markets and inflation is getting rampant in the United States.

The U.S. economy facing the fifth crisis after the war has become much worse from August 1969.

No wonder even reptile publications of U.S. imperialism lament saying: "it is rare occurrence that the U.S. economy encountered difficulties owing to so many problems" and "the U.S. economy is in the most unstable condition in history".

To find a way out of the serious economic crisis, the Nixon clique took a series of "measures" such as the "new economic policy" and "policy for controlling inflation". But, it is as stupid as applying adhesive plaster to the rotten bowels.

The root cause of the present economic crisis of the United States lies in the contradictions of the U.S. economic system under which the monopoly capital holds sway and particularly, the ceaseless expansion of armaments and the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. reactionary ruling circles led by Nixon.

While stepping up the militarization of economy, the Nixon clique earmark a huge amount of funds for war expenditure every year. The military expenditure for the fiscal year of 1974 is the postwar high—81,100 million dollars.

Utter Corruption

Due to the anti-popular policy of the Nixon clique, the U.S. people are now in distress for their livelihood and U.S. society is becoming more degenerated.

The large army of jobless workers numbering over 5.6 million, more than 77 million paupers, 14 million children who cannot attend school owing to poverty, more than 24 million illiterates, skyrocketing prices and doctor's fees, over 8.5 million narcotists and criminal cases that take place one after another—all this tells what the U.S. advertising "welfare society for all" means.

The United States is, indeed, a kingdom of hunger and poverty and ignorance and crime covered under the signboard of "welfare state for all".

To make matters worse, in the U.S., social unrest is growing from day to day and contradictions within the reactionary ruling circles became acute to the extreme.

The "Watergate-scandal" brought to light before the whole world the despicable nature of the Nixon clique indulged in strategem and fraudulence. Because of this incident, Nixon's "prestige" fell to the ground and the dirty dog's fight is going on within the reactionary ruling circles.

The corruption of the U.S. politics and the ever-aggravating economic crisis send U.S. imperialism into a hopeless quandary. The Nixon clique is extremely isolated from and rejected by broad public circles and people.

Repeated Failures

The Nixon clique is at the end of its tether externally as well.

Everywhere the U.S. imperialists carried on aggression and war stubbornly resorting to the notorious "Nixon doctrine", but they suffered repeated setbacks.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized numerous aggressor troops for the aggressive war in Indochina, but they were forced to kneel before the heroic Vietnamese and Lao peoples and sign the armistice agreements. The Cambodian people and their armed forces have now driven the U.S. imperialists and Lon Nol puppets into the narrow areas of Phnom Penh and are pressing hard their windpipes. The general situation in Cambodia has already become clear. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are in their last moments in Cambodia.

In the Near and Middle East, too the advance of the Arab countries to oppose U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionists and restore their lost land is gaining strength and the armed struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their fatherland is being intensified. This gives heavy blows to the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists are being continuously mauled and are going downhill owing to the struggle of the world peoples—the struggle of the people in Asia against the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and their puppets in Asia, the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the consolidation of freedom, liberation and national independence and the struggle of the Latin-American people against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and for defending the country's sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources.

The U.S. imperialists are treated coolly by their vassal states and allies.

Those countries which blindly followed U.S. imperialism yesterday are now taking the independent road getting themselves out of its pressure. The aggressive apparatuses of the U.S. imperialists—the ASPAC, SEATO, NATO, OAS and so on—are disintegrating as days go by and their military bloc system is shaking to its very foundation.

* * *

As seen above, U.S. imperialism is in a bad fix internally and externally.

At a banquet arranged in Washington some time ago, Nixon deplored saying that he is facing "most difficult" period in his life and that now is the time of "great sorrow" for him.

His confession is enough to show the destiny of the U.S. imperialists on the brink of final ruin.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the U.S. authorities should know that with no amount of manoeuvres can they reverse the current of the world which has already been adverse to them."

The time has already gone when the U.S. imperialists had their own way everywhere in the world making a show of power.

Now the U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned to save themselves from miserable lot, but it is no more than a fantastic daydream.

As long as the policy of aggression and war and anti-popular predatory policy of the Nixon clique continue the internal and external crisis of the U.S. imperialists will become more serious and their final doom will further be hastened.

Chin Dong Ok

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